

Editor as Preacher.

Rev. James B. Watson, who a few years ago abandoned the profession of journalism to become a minister of the gospel, in an article in a recent issue of the Editor and Publisher, draws a comparison between the two professions, which is extremely apt, showing the functions of the pulpit and press and the relations which each bears to the public, as well as the relative influence of each. In part he says:

"We persons are naturally prone to exalt preaching, especially if we happen to be good preachers ourselves. But to less a judge of such matters than the Apostle Paul referred to the 'foolishness of preaching' and if we are honest we will have to admit that that sort of preaching has come down to our own time. Nor is it found exclusively in the Christian pulpit. It sometimes emanates from the editorial sanctum.

Now, if the Christian preacher cannot handle wisely a few great themes, as to which there is a general consensus of opinion, it is not strange that the editor sometimes makes mistakes, since his field of discussion includes man in all his relation, past, present and future. Not even a cub reporter would claim the wisdom and omniscience necessary to cover such a field.

"Moreover, the editor cannot always duck awkward questions that come up for discussion, while the preacher generally can. If my congregation is about equally divided on the question of, say, prohibition, and I would therefore alienate half my people by taking sides on that burning question, I can solve the problem by saying that the question is a political one, in regard to which the pulpit should not speak, and then I can satisfy both sides by making eloquent pleas for temperance. Once in a while the editor can take the same course, but even he realizes that it is a source of weakness to him thus to be muzzled on any great question; while on the other hand, it may seem a serious loss of popularity or income bodily to say what he thinks; so he is generally between the devil and the deep blue sea.

"Hardly a week passes in which some newspaper does not make me indignant, either because it suppresses what I believe must be the honest belief of the editor on some question, or because it misleads the public by appearing to support some view which every thinking man knows the editor cannot hold.

"But having been for many years in journalism myself, my indignation dies away as I begin to realize the difficulties of the editor. Certain superior persons indeed speak with much virtuous scorn of the editor whose opinions are shaped by the counting room, as is sometimes the case. But such critics forget that in this respect the editor is not a sinner above other men. The preacher who carefully prepares his sermons so that they will not offend certain moneyed interests in the pews is not wholly unknown to the church. No lawyer tells his client all he knows or thinks, and the physician who would bluntly express his honest opinion to all his patients would soon find himself without any patients at all.

"I used to have a vision of an endowed newspaper having for its editor a man who was a great moral leader, an altruist and a philosopher. This wonderful person by reason of the paper would print all the facts and tell the truth in regard to them, no matter who was offended thereby. But that vision no longer appeals to me as within the bounds of possibility. With enough money such a paper doubtless could be issued, but it would not be a newspaper; for a newspaper is the complex product of the men and women who read it and are swayed by it, and not a heaven descended thing of perfection, such as I saw in my vision.

"It must therefore, in the nature of the case, be a mixture of good and evil, of truth and falsehood, of perfection and imperfection, and the only way in which we can eliminate from the newspaper is, first, to eliminate those qualities from human nature. In other words, perfect newspapers will be possible when perfect readers have been evolved, and such an evolution is an age-long process.

"There is no short-cut across lots to any sort of millennium worth wishing for. The modern get-perfect-quick reformers, each one with his pet panacea for all the evils of the social system, are an obstacle to true progress, for they only succeed in darkening coun-

sel and leading a few deluded followers up to an impassable stone wall.

"The fact of the matter is, whether we do our preaching in a church or in the editorial page of a newspaper, we cannot expect any general or immediate response to our appeals. For we are dealing not with a mathematical problem capable of an absolutely perfect solution, but with human nature, which is at one and the same time as fluent and intangible as the ether and as hard and unyielding as granite, a bundle of contradictions, and a riddle of inscrutable mysteries that elude any explanation and defies the most searching analysis.

"Both the preacher and the editor seek to make their appeal to the conscience and the will of man. But to penetrate to the abode where these have their dwelling place we must pass through many chambers of the mind and meet and conquer mighty giants of ignorance, pride, prejudice and selfishness, which night and day stand guards before the secret abode of a man's noblest self."

Strong Company Is Entering Arizona.

A Prescott dispatch says:—One of the development propositions which is attracting attention in the Mayer district is the Arizona Merger Gold and Copper company, which has taken over the Lyon, South Mountain, Ratoon, Black Eagle and Cedar Mountain properties, in all 63 claims.

William A. Mears, financial agent of the company, arrived in Prescott yesterday from Los Angeles, and will leave this morning for the properties to make a thorough inspection and start men to work on the various groups. He will look thoroughly into all the conditions and lay plans for future operations. After his visit to the property, he will go to New York City to confer with his associates in the deal. From New York, he will go to Montreal, Canada, and from there to London, England. He says that there will be no stock sold in the enterprise until people of sufficient strength to develop the ground and equip it are interested. That the property will make another great copper producer, is the firm belief of Mr. Mears, and every local mining man who knows the ground agrees with him in his belief.

On the Lyon property there is a shaft 350 feet deep and the sulphide condition has already been reached. This shaft will be continued to the 1000 foot level. Negotiations are under way with the Arizona Power company for connecting up their line with this property. It is desired to install electrical machinery of the most modern and approved types for the various equipment to be used.

The Lyon group consists of thirteen patented claims, and water, roads, and all conditions are favorable for economical operation. The various other groups aggregate fifty claims, none of which are patented, but all of which will be patented during the coming year.

It is pleasing to hear Mr. Mears discuss the mining situation and he thoroughly understands every phase of it. He sees a great future for Arizona as the copper country. He recognizes the great mineral possibilities of the state, and says that he does not except any part of the globe when he accords to Arizona the greatest undeveloped mineral resources. He is heartily in favor of the sentiment which is strong in this section of the country against the flowery talking fakes. And he classifies an ignorant failure with the actual faker so far as the effect on the investor is concerned. That Arizona has never had what can be termed a real mining boom is recognized by Mr. Mears, and while he deprecates the foundationless boom, he feels that the intrinsic merits of this country will some time bring about a real boom such as has never attended any other mining field.

Turkey Mines are Thousand Years Old.

The copper mines of Arghana are in a region which is rich in mineral deposits. They are situated to the northwest of the town of Diarbekir, on the upper reaches of the Euphrates. The ore was discovered so long ago as 1906, and, according to an authority, the cupriferous deposits extend over a surface of 12,000 metres square, and contain 30 per cent copper, 30 per cent sulphur and 40 per cent iron. It occurs

in a high lenticular mass enclosed in volcanic rock, which has thus far been worked to a depth of 33 metres, but there is evidence to show that the deposit is not exhausted. The vein has a mean thickness of 15 metres, and contains an average of 25 to 30 per cent metal. Some of the veins contain as much as 50 per cent pure metal.

Formerly the mines were the property of the community, but of recent years the government has bought 43 per cent of the deposits, which it works at an annual cost of \$15,000, and by means of a shaft 80 metres deep. This is all but complete. At one time the ore was smelted at Tokat, 380 kilometres distant, but the smelting works have fallen into disuse, and now, after being treated in the crude state on the spot, the metal is conveyed on camel-back to Alexandretta, 1400 tons being shipped annually. As is the case with so much of the mining industry in Turkey, the greatest difficulty to the economic production of ore is the lack of fuel, and in regard to the Arghana mines the charcoal used in smelting the ore has to be brought 60 kilometres, owing to deforestation. So important is this mineral deposit that a German-American group proposed to the government to make it a loan of 4,000,000 lbs. for the right of co-working the line. —The Near East.

What May Occur.

Really, one cannot judge of the true value of a mining property from surface indications, and it is not always the mine with the biggest surface croppings that makes the greatest producer. In ore depositions the vein filling often fails to reach the grassroots, although fissure may be in evidence and carry low values. It would seem, therefore, that nothing but intelligent and extensive development work will really prove the value and possibility of a mining proposition. If the formation is right, if the district is evidently heavily mineralized, and if work is carried along upon sane lines, there is no telling what a mine may develop, what treasure a mine or prospect carries hidden in its breast.

There was nothing on the surface to indicate that the Centennial-Eureka, at Eureka, Utah, was the making of a marvelously rich mine; or that there existed, below the hungry-looking capping, at Goldfield, Nevada, one of the richest and largest deposits of gold ore the west has ever known. But, the early owners of these properties, the Centennial Eureka, and the Goldfield Consolidated, believed there was something of merit below, and their faith was proved by work; this work bringing to light bonanzas which astonished the mining world. Had these pioneers in mine development been discouraged because of the poor surface showings, these great properties would never have been discovered.

No one knows "what may occur" as a result of development work, as a result of mine exploitation. It may be that the mine owner thinks he has a big low-grade proposition, and is thoroughly satisfied with this condition. But, he cannot look into the ground beyond the point of his pick, and a round of shots, any day, may disclose bodies of high grade, the existence of which had not even been hoped for, much less expected. Such a case is reported from the Nevada-Douglas mine near Perington, Nevada. This has been regarded as a low-grade copper proposition with occasional occurrences of material of a better grade, going up to 17 per cent in its copper content. More than this was not expected in mine development, and the company was not only pleased, but was much surprised when, a few days ago, a body of ore was encountered that was nearly solid metal, going 98 per cent pure copper.

It will be seen, therefore, that no one can tell, or even make a good guess, as to what may occur in the development of a prospect, in the exploitation of a mine. A great body of rich ore may exist, unknown, within a few feet of the surface in any claim in any good district; but its presence will never be detected, it will never prove of any value to the claim-owner, unless he sinks the required depth or drives a tunnel to the bonanza in embryo.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

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Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Kingman, Arizona, Dec. 3, 1911
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Enterprise Mining, Reduction and Imp. Co. of Arizona will be held Jan. 2nd, 1912, at 2:30 p. m., at the company's office at mine near Kingman, Arizona.

W. A. MENSCH, Pres.

J. N. TURRENTINE, Secy.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Enterprise Mining, Reduction and Improvement Co. has been postponed until Jan. 17th, 1912, at same time and place as original notice.

W. A. MENSCH, President,

J. N. TURRENTINE, Secy.

First insertion Dec. 30.

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Sheriff's Sale

MAGGIE SHULL and CHARLES SHULL, her husband, Plaintiffs.

vs
HORSE SHOE GOLD MINING AND MILLING Company, a Corporation, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for Mohave County, and to me directed and delivered, on the 27th day of December, 1911, for a judgment rendered in said Court on the 25th day of October, 1911, in favor of Maggie Shull and Charles Shull, her husband, plaintiffs, and against Horse Shoe Gold Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, defendant, for the sum of Three Hundred Eighty-Five (385.00) and 40/100 dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from December 1st, 1909, until paid, and for costs of suit amounting to the further sum of Eight (8.45) and 45/100 dollars; I have levied upon the right, title, claim and interest of the Horse Shoe Gold Mining & Milling Company, a Corporation, defendant, of, in and to the following described mining claims, situated in Wallapai Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The "Owl" lode mining claim, location notice of which is recorded in Book "T", at page 394.7;

The "Montana" lode mining claim, location notice of which is recorded in Book "K", at page 591;

The "Esmeralda No 2" lode mining claim, location notice of which is recorded in Book "Q", at page 390;

The "Lookout" lode mining claim, location notice of which is recorded in Book "W", at page 556; and

The "Olympia" lode mining claim, location notice of which is recorded in Book "W", at page 554; All of said records being Mining Records of Mohave County, Arizona Territory, to which reference is hereby had and made for a more particular description of above named mines or mining claims

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 22nd day of January, 1912, at the town of Kingman, Arizona, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in front of the south door of the Court House, I will sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be required to satisfy said plaintiff's judgment with interest, costs and accruing costs, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Dated at Kingman, Arizona, this 28th day of December, 1911.

WALTER BROWN,

Sheriff of Mohave County.

First insertion Dec. 30-20 Jan.

Notice of Hearing Petition for Letters of Administration.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, TERRITORY OF Arizona, County of Mohave.

Notice is hereby given that Wm. H. Welsh has filed in this Court a petition praying for Letters of Administration upon the estate of Donald Craig, deceased, and that the same will be heard on Monday the 15th day of January, A. D. 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. in the Courtroom of said Court, in the town of Kingman, County of Mohave, Territory of Arizona, and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they may have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

L. M. TEALE,

Clerk of the Probate Court.

Dated at Kingman, Arizona, this 28th day of Dec. A. D. 1911.
First insertion Dec. 30-13 Jan.